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CLOSED SHELF

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE DELIVERED BY PREMIER KIM IL SUNG AT A NEW YEAR'S BANQUET

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA) –Ushering in 1962, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a new year's banquet. Present on the occasion were Premier Kim Il Sung; such party and government leaders as Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Hong Myung Hi, Pak Keum Chul, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Sun, Pak Jung Ai, Kim Kwang Hyup, Chung Il Ryong, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Kim Ik Sun, Li Joo Yun, Ha Ang Chun, Han Sang Doo and Chung Joon Taik; Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; ministers of the Cabinet; department directors of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; vice-presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; presidium members of the Fatherland Front; and other leading personages of the party and government organs and social organizations; generals of People's Army; participants in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle; and men of science, culture, arts and the press.

Invited to the banquet were many labor heroes and "chullima" (flying horse) riders who have wrought miracles by making continued advance and continued innovation under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

Premier Kim Il Sung proposed toasts to the brilliant successes in 1961 and greater victory in the work in the new year.

Following the playing of the national anthem, the watch-night bell rang, heralding the arrival of 1962, a year promising happiness and creation.

Premier Kim Il Sung delivered new year's message amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The full-text of new year's message delivered by Premier Kim Il Sung at the banquet is as follows:

Dear Comrades!

Today our people are seeing out 1961, a year of great victory, and ushering in the new year, 1962, with a greater hope and confidence.

Ringing in the new year, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, extend warmest congratulations and greetings to you and to the entire Korean people.

The year 1961 has been a significant year to be recorded forever in the history of our people. Amid the great emotion and excitement of the entire people and the unanimous support and encouragement of our close friends the world over, we held the 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and clearly demonstrated at home and abroad the great victory our party and our people attained under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Congress put forth a new grand programme of socialist construction for turning our country into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture and for radically improving the material and cultural living standards of the people, and illumined the road of brilliant victory before our people.

Displaying a high degree of patriotic devotion, the entire working people of our country greeted the Party Congress with brilliant labor exploits and made enormous achievements in all domains of socialist construction by waging a more energetic struggle, inspired by the great prospects indicated by the Congress.

We have successfully carried out the tasks of the first year of the Seven-Year National Economy Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, and further strengthened the material and moral preparations for occupying the high eminence of socialism.

The foundation of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the core has been fortified all the more and the base of light industry further consolidated, and the technical reconstruction of the rural economy is successfully under way. According to a preliminary estimate, industrial production grew last year by nearly 16 per cent in the heavy industrial domain alone.

Our workers and technicians have built a solid raw material base for light industry and laid a firm foundation for the all-round development of chemical industry by completing the construction of the giant modern vinalon factory and the vinyl chloride factory and successfully carrying on the construction of Chongjin and Shinuiju chemical fibre mills.

Our heroic working class produced already last year nearly one million tons of pig iron and granulated iron and more than 11 million tons of coal, successfully erected furnace No. 2 of the Whanghai Iron Works in a period less than half a year and turned out such new large-size machines and precision machines as electric engines and six-metre hobbing machines which are of great importance in the development of national economy, thereby further adding to the might of the industry of our country.

Premier Kim Il Sung

Signal success has been made in the domain of agriculture, too. By waging a devoted struggle in response to the call of the party for increasing grain output by one million tons, the peasants of the cooperatives produced 4,830,000 tons of grain last year despite the severe drought and typhoon and flood damages. Thus, our peasants made the brilliant labor exploit of harvesting over one million more tons of grain than in 1960, which was also a bumper year, and carried out with credit the militant task put forth by the party.

This shows that our rural economy, freed from natural calamities, gathers stable, rich harvest year after year and continues to develop firmly and at a high rate.

Last year our workers in the domains of science, arts, education and public health also did much work and made a big stride forward in the implementation of the cultural revolution. Valuable scientific research which will greatly contribute to the development of national economy was successfully carried out, excellent literary and artistic work loved by the people were created and national culture is more splendidly flowering.

The cities and rural villages of our country have been built more beautifully and cleanly, the living of the working people has become more joyous and bountiful and all people are immensely proud of their daily prospering fatherland and are singing their happy, worthy life in our age under the leadership of the Workers' Party.

The entire people are rallied firmer than ever before around our party and are vigorously forging ahead for building a more beautiful and happy life, pushing and pulling each other ahead in a harmonious and cheerful atmosphere.

All the brilliant victories we won during the past year are proof of the correctness and the invincible vitality of the policy of our party and the fruits of the heroic struggle of our people who are advancing through thick and thin along the road indicated by the party.

Seeing 1961 out, I extend heartfelt thanks and greetings to our workers, peasants, working intellectuals and the entire people who have made enormous exploits for the prosperity and development of our fatherland and the ultimate victory of our revolution by displaying lofty, patriotic devotion and mass heroism under the leadership of the party.

Comrades!

We cannot forget even for a moment the plight of the South Korean compatriots who are ushering in the new year under the continued occupation of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys established a most vicious military fascist regime to suppress the daily growing anti-American, national salvation struggle of the South Korean people and to maintain their precarious colonial rule, and have further turned South Korea into a dark land. This is the last frenzy of the moribund enemies. The situation in South Korea continues aggravating and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are further being driven to blind alley.

Today the military rulers of South Korea, faithfully carrying out the instructions of U.S. imperialism, are not only harshly suppressing the people but even are scheming to bring in the Japanese imperialist aggressive forces to plunge South Korea into a further inextricable abyss of ruin. But no sinister machination of the enemies can block the road of the Korean people who are fighting for the freedom and independence of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and their running dogs will never escape the defeat, and the day will certainly come when our fatherland is unified and the South Korean people lead a happy life together with us. We extend fervent support and encouragement to the South Korean compatriots who are waging an unyielding struggle for the unification and independence of the country and democratic freedom in the teeth of hunger, poverty and unheard-of harsh suppression, and wish them great victory in the new year in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors and the oppressors.

I also extend new year's greetings and congratulations to the 600,000 compatriots in Japan who are fighting for their national rights and the peaceful unification of our country and to all Korean citizens abroad, and wish the compatriots who returned to the bosom of the fatherland greater happiness in their new life.

Last year the forces of peace and socialism have won greater victory in the international arena. The people of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the Socialist camp have registered tremendous successes in socialist and communist construction and the might of the Socialist camp has grown and been strengthened all the more. Today socialism is prevailing over the forces of imperialism and the aggressive policy of the imperialists are confronted with the strong resistance of the people everywhere.

However, the U.S.-led world imperialists keep pursuing the colonial predatory policy and the war provocation policy and are perpetrating vicious machinations against peace and socialism.

Our people will struggle ever more resolutely against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the international reactionary forces, and march ahead for the common cause of peace and socialism in firm unity with the peoples of all the socialist countries.

Dear Comrades!

We must win greater victory in socialist construction in the new year.

The year 1962 is a year of great importance in the successful implementation of the Seven-Year Plan and, in particular, a decisive year in the fulfillment of the task of the first three years, the basic line of which is radically to improve the people's living.

The central task we must solve this year by pulling all strength is to occupy the six heights of 5 million tons of grain, 250 million metres of textiles, 800,000 tons of marine products, dwelling houses for 200,000 households, 1.2 million tons of steel and 15 million tons of coal.

The capture of the six heights will mark a new, big stride forward in markedly improving the material and cultural living standards of our people and in reinforcing the economic might of the country and be an important guarantee to the successful fulfillment of the whole tasks of the Seven-Year Plan. The 2nd Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the 4th Central Committee of the Party clearly outlined the basic ways and means of conquering the six heights this year and aroused the entire people to a new labor struggle.

We must continue to develop rapidly heavy industry, the basis of the entire national economy, and put flesh on the skeleton of the already established heavy industry and reinforce and adjust its technical equipment so as to give

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New Year's Message by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 1)

more powerful assistance to agriculture, light industry and construction.

In particular, the machine-building industry must produce tractors and various other farm machines and equipment for irrigation to supply them to rural areas, and turn out and supply large numbers of fishing vessels as well as machines and equipment necessary for consolidating the technical foundation of fishing industry. It must produce in greater quantities the chemical equipment, equipment for coal and ore mines, electric machines and building machines, and must decisively increase the output of various kinds of machines and equipment as well as accessory parts. The workers in the field of chemical industry must fully ensure various light industrial raw materials, including such raw materials for fibre as vinalon, staple fibre, artificial silk, vinyl chloride and produce, in the farming season of this year, 700,000 tons of chemical fertilizers as well as large quantities of agricultural chemicals such as weed-killer and insecticides for promoting the application of chemicals in agriculture.

Only when the farming is well done can the people's living become further bountiful and all the country's livelihood well-off.

This year also we must direct great efforts to agriculture and, in particular, must exert all-out efforts to ensuring the increased production of grain. We must ensure without fail the output of 5 million tons of grain by energetically pushing ahead with rural mechanization, expanding the area under irrigation, extensively undertaking the land reclamation work and further developing the advanced intensive farming method.

The task set before us in the new year in socialist construction is arduous and stupendous. But it is a hope-filled struggle of our people for a richer and better life and a glorious struggle for opening the road to boundless prosperity and development of the fatherland. We must bring about new innovation in all branches of the national economy and win greater victory, by maintaining the surging revolutionary spirits and waging a vigorous struggle for the increased production and economisation.

What is most important for successfully carrying out this year's tasks is to raise the utility rate of equipment to the maximum and stabilize production in factories and enterprises.

In all factories and enterprises the check-up and repair of machines and equipment must be thoroughly conducted and technical preparations and the production of reserve spare parts must precede other work. Production must be systematically and rapidly increased by way of taking one height, consolidating the results attained and then taking a higher height.

A big source of reserve is found in improving the work of guiding in production. The system of management of enterprises must be decisively improved in all enterprises so as to strengthen the work of technical management, stabilize the supply of materials and the rear supply work and more clearly define the limit of responsibility and the division of work for each. Leading workers must go deep into the production sites and give concrete guidance and assistance to the working people, and must firmly establish the system of guidance and the style of work of giving guidance with responsibility and ensuring work conditions from above.

Management committee for agricultural cooperatives to be newly set up with the counties as a unit should be consolidated and the guidance to agricultural cooperatives from above further strengthened and, at the same time, the technical forces of agricultural cooperatives be further reinforced and the role and functions of the managerial committees be further enhanced.

Today our country is in a period of overall technical revolution. Technical study and the propagation of technique should be energetically pushed ahead among the working people, and invention, innovation and rationalization movement for inventing new machines and contriving new production methods be widely waged. Scientists and technicians should find out ways for substituting what we do not have with what we have through many-sided research work into the natural resources of our country, and actively seek the means of improving the people's living and accelerating the technical revolution on the basis of home material resources.

Our society should be turned into a big, harmonious, united family through the strenuous communist education among the working people and the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the masses should be given full play.

Our entire working people must tenaciously strive to carry through the party policy and must make continuous advance and continuous innovation for building socialist paradise, courageously overcoming all possible obstacles by displaying the self-reliance spirit.

Today our working people are filled with firm confidence in victory and their revolutionary spirit is sky high. I firmly believe that the entire working people, rallied all the firmer around the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, will certainly fly the flag of victory on the six heights lying ahead us by displaying unparalleled patriotic devotion and mass heroism and will make 1962 a year of great victory by working new miracles in all fields of socialist construction. Let us all vigorously march forward toward a fresh victory and a happier future.

Korean, Soviet Party and Gov't Leaders Exchange Messages of New Year's Greetings

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)–Ushering in the new year 1962, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the KWP and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, on the one hand, Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on the other, exchanged messages of new year's greetings.

The message sent by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun to First Secretary N. S. Khrushchov and President L. I. Brezhnev, reads:

Dear Comrades!

Ushering in the new year of 1962, we extend, in the name of the entire Korean people and in our own name, warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the entire Soviet people.

The entire Korean people boundlessly prize the internationalist friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people and greatly rejoice at the daily-growing and strengthening relations of mutual cooperation between the two countries.

We wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people fresh success in the noble work for the all-out communist construction in the Soviet Union and for the defence of lasting world peace against the aggressive policy of the imperialists, and wish you a good health.

The message received by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun from First Secretary N. S. Khrushchov and President L. I. Brezhnev, reads:

Dear Comrades!

Ushering in the new year of 1962, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Government of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people, extend heartfelt greetings to you and, through you, to the entire fraternal Korean people.

Summing up the past year, we can proudly say that it was a year of great, happy events and victory in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The Soviet people are ringing in the new year in an atmosphere of unprecedented political and labor upsurge brought about by the resolutions of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU which adopted the magnificent programme of the construction of communist society.

We, Soviet people, note with pleasure and satisfaction that the resolutions of the 22nd Congress and the programme of the CPSU were warmly supported and approved by all true friends of the Soviet Union, including the fraternal Korean people who are confidently building socialism under the seasoned leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, their militant vanguard.

The 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party which opened the vista for a great economic upsurge and the further growth of the people's living before the working people of the DPRK was an important event in the life of the Korean people in the past year. The Soviet people warmly hail the successes the fraternal Korean people have won in the course of carrying out the Seven-Year National Economy Plan.

The great friendship among the peoples of the socialist countries based on the immovable principle of Marxism-Leninism is the most important source of the strength and mightiness of the Socialist camp.

The Soviet people rejoice over the daily expansion and consolidation of the Soviet-Korean friendship. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded last year between the U. S. S. R. and the DPRK is a striking manifestation of this friendship.

We wholeheartedly wish dear comrades, you, and the entire Korean people, new creative energy and greater successes in the righteous struggle for socialist construction and the peaceful unification of the country and for the consolidation of world peace.

Korean, Chinese Party and Gov't Leaders Exchange Telegrams of New Year's Greetings

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)–Ushering in the new year, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, DPRK, on the one hand, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, on the other, exchanged telegrams of new year's greetings.

The telegram sent by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai, reads:

Ringing in the new year of 1962, we extend, in the name of the entire Korean people and in our own name, warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Chinese people.

Rejoicing over the fact that the militant friendship and unbreakable solidarity sealed with blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are further strengthening and developing in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, we believe that these relations of fraternal friendship will consolidate all the more in the future.

We wish you and the fraternal Chinese people fresh successes in the lofty work for accelerating the socialist construction of the country and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world, and wholeheartedly wish you good health.

The telegram received by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai, reads:

Ushering in the new year 1962, we extend, on behalf of the entire Chinese people, the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Korean people, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The heroic Korean people made brilliant achievements during the past year, and these achievements inspired greatly the Chinese people.

During the past year, militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples was further developed.

The treaty of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded earlier between the both countries contributed greatly toward further strengthening the relations of unity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

We are firmly convinced that the entire Korean people who are marching forward vigorously at "flying-horse" speed will attain further achievements during this year, too, under the correct leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We wish you and the fraternal Korean people fresh and greater successes in the lofty work for accelerating the socialist construction of the country and for realizing as early as possible the peaceful unification of Korea. We further wish you and the entire Korean people greater victory in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and in the struggle for further consolidating the unbreakable unity of the Socialist camp as well as for safeguarding the peace of the world.

Believing that the relation of militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples will be deepened more and more in the future, we wohleheartedly wish you happiness and good health.

New Year's Greetings to People's Army

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)–Ringing in the new year of 1962, General Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a message of greetings to the officers and men of the Korean People's Army.

General Kim Kwang Hyup warmly greeted the officers and men of the Korean People's Army on behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK.

The entire People's armymen, immensely inspired by the magnificent prospects indicated by the 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party and the brilliant achievements made in socialist construction, have made a new advance in firmly guarding the defence line of the daily prospering and developing socialist fatherland and strengthening the combat power of the People's Army, the General pointed out.

He declared that the entire Korean people and the People's armymen are greeting the new year with a great hope and full confidence in fresh victory.

In the message General Kim Kwang Hyup stressed that the officers and men of the People's Army are confronted with the glorious task of strengthening the army in political ideology and in military technique, and firmly safeguarding the gains of the revolution and the creative labor struggle of the working people for the fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan from the encroachment of the enemy.

The message said :

Today the might of the Socialist camp is growing and strengthening all the more and it is decisively overpowering the imperialist forces.

However, the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism are further aggravating the international situation and are engrossed in new war provocation machinations against the Socialist camp.

The vicious U.S. imperialist aggressors who are occupying South Korea are continuously reinforcing their aggressive troops and the puppet national defence army, shipping in new type weapons and exacerbating tension in our country.

Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism the fascist military rulers of South Korea are arresting, imprisoning and killing guiltless people at random and even openly scheming to bring the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism into South Korea.

Kim Kwang Hyup urged the entire officers and men of the People's Army to maintain utmost vigilance against the provocative maneuvers of the enemy, firmly safeguard the defence line of the Socialist fatherland, further perfect the ever-ready posture to counter the invasion of the enemy and increase the combat power of the People's Army all the more by thoroughly implementing the party policy on building it into a cadre army.

The officers and men of the People's Army should steadily strive to establish the communist world outlook and prepare themselves as undaunted fighters of firmly safeguarding the party and revolution by making a deep study of the documents of the 4th Party Congress, arming themselves more firmly with the ideas of the party and the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He expressed in conclusion the conviction that the entire officers and men of the People's Army, rallied all the firmer around the Party Central Committee headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, will make brilliant successes in the new year in the work of further strengthening the combat power and combat readiness of the People's Army.

New Year's Message From Japan-Korea Ass'n to Premier Kim Il Sung

TOKYO, Jan. 1—On the occasion of the new year of 1962, Hatanaka Masaharu, General Secretary of the Japan-Korea Association, sent the following new year's message to Premier Kim Il Sung, according to a report here in Tokyo:

Ushering in 1962, I extend wholehearted greetings to Your Excellency and the entire people of your country.

The Japan-Korea Association has resolved to exert also this year every effort for peace in Asia and the promotion of the Japan-Korea friendship.

Long live the Japan-Korea friendship and peace!

Long live the unity and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples!

North Korean Social Organizations Cable to Their Cuban Counterparts

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA) —On the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, the national day of the Cuban people, social organizations of North Korea sent telegrams of greetings to their counterparts in Cuba.

In its telegram the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea extended, in the name of the entire Korean working class, fervent militant greetings to the Cuban Revolutionary Confederation of Labor and, through it, to the entire Cuban working class.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro and the United Revolutionary Organization of Cuba the heroic Cuban working class has won great victory in the struggle for defending the gains of the revolution against the aggression and intervention of the U.S. imperialists, the telegram stressed.

It said that the Korean working class rejoices as its own, over the successes made by the Cuban working class and wished it greater successes in the struggle for safeguarding national independence against the new aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and for successfully carrying out the Four-Year Plan of industrialization.

The telegram from the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League and the Korean Students Committee to the Cuban Revolutionary Young Rebels Association and the Havana University Students Union expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Cuban people and youths and students who are valiantly fighting against the new aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba confidently forging ahead toward socialism.

The telegram also evinced the conviction that the friendship and solidarity formed between the youths and students of the two countries in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, will further strengthen and develop in the future.

Besides, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and other social organizations sent telegrams to their counterparts in Cuba.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets 14th Anniversary of Burmese Independence

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3 (KCNA) —Premier Kim Il Sung sent today a telegram of greetings to U Nu, Prime Minister of the Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Burma.

The telegram reads:

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Burma, I extend my congratulations to Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and, through Your Excellency, to the Government of the Union of Burma and the Burmese people.

We are pleased that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Burma are being strengthened and developed with every passing day.

I wish the Burmese people great success in their struggle against imperialism and for peace and the prosperity of Burma.

Why Did So Many South Korean Fishermen Die?

Many fishermen in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism were drowned in a storm while out fishing. The Sokcho and Mookho ports in Kangwon Province of South Korea turned into pandemoniums at the outset of the year.

The Fishery Bureau of the puppet Ministry of Agriculture announced that so far casualties totalled 96 and material losses 201,170,000 hwan as reported by 5 p. m. on the fifth.

A South Korean news agency reported that at the ports a large number of "bereaved families of the storm victims are swarming the fishery association and asking about the lives of their dear ones, wailing." "It makes one's heart to bleed to look at the scenes," it added.

The South Korean fascist villains are shedding crocodile tears, alleging that the tragedy was beyond human control. Is the nature to be blamed for the tragedy? No, thousand times no! The disaster was another outcome of the anti-popular, colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

At Sokcho port devoid of a breakwater worth mentioning, "There was no way of rescuing those being swallowed by waves some 30 metres away from the shore," press reports say. Such disasters frequently reported from South Korea are attributable to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys engrossed in the expansion of the military establishments leave the fishing ports defenceless and fishing establishments in a state of devastation.

The fishing boats and establishments are old beyond description and their technical equipment is woefully backward. The tonnage of the South Korean fishing boats has decreased by roughly 25 per cent, compared with 1944 under the Japanese imperialist rule.

In 1959, the number of non-motorized boats made up 86.2 per cent of the total fishing boats in South Korea. And the small fishing boats below 5-ton class held 87.4 per cent and the motor boats above 50-ton class only one per cent. And these boats were built mostly before August 15 Liberation.

In the storm in September, 1959, more than 10,000 fishing boats were destroyed or swept away in South Korea. At that time the puppet government made public a "plan" for restoring and building 8,426 fishing boats. But the South Korean news agency Kyungje Tongshin reported that by the end of 1960 the "plan" had been carried out by 2.9 per cent even including minor repair.

Such being the situation, safety establishments for fishing boats are simply unthinkable. Even a light storm takes away heavy toll of human lives and causes enormous material damage in South Korea.

The South Korean fishermen are using primitive fishing tackle.

The "Hankook Trade Association," after making a survey, confessed that "the fishing tackle now being used is not different from that at the closing days of the Li Dynasty." (1391 to 1910)

The South Korean fish catch has dropped to a half that at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule and the fish haul per capita of the fishing population in South Korea is less than one-tenth of that in North Korea.

The 800,000 poor fishermen in South Korea who have neither ships nor fishing tackle and are deprived of even fishing grounds are now on the verge of starvation. They are subjected to 2-fold, 3-fold exploitation by the U.S. imperialists, the military fascist ruffians and the intermediary exploiter. Today the fishermen in South Korea are an average of 200,000 hwan in debts per household.

To cite the South Korean paper Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon, the cry of hunger-stricken people is rending the air in the South Korean fishing villages.

In the Wooleung Island on the East Sea, 60 per cent of its inhabitants who subsist by meager fishing have already run out of food.

What killed the South Korean fishermen? It was not the storm but the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their anti-popular fishery policy.

The stark reality cannot be distorted.

"Austerity"—A Shield for Plunder

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3 (KCNA)– The mouthings about "austerity life" have come more frequently of late from the South Korean military rulers.

On Dec. 31, Pak Jung Hi demanded the South Korean people to "restrict consumption and luxury" and strive for "sa nod."

Earlier, the "Headquarters of the National Reconstruction Movement" had issued "programs," "statements," etc. advocating "austerity."

According to South Korean press reports, the Pak Jung Hi clique put up 17 kinds of deposit including "reconstruction deposit," "saving of part of sales" and "saving of grain."

They have imposed deposit even upon the primary school children.

They are also blustering about the "plan for rationalization of life" and the "making of household account-books," describing them as one way for "preventing waste" and "wiping out poverty."

This is mockery of the South Korean working people.

Everyone knows that the poverty of the South Korean working people today results not from their "luxurious life" or "waste" but from the colonial plunder by the U.S. imperialists. "Waste" and "luxury" are out of the question for the South Korean working people.

What they worry most is how to escape starvation.

The situation is pretty much the same with the six million or more unemployed, employed workers who do not recieve regularly even the starvation wages less than one-third of the minimum living cost and with the millions of foodless peasants.

As a western journalist puts it, the South Korean working people are living at the bottom of the human pyramid. In Seoul, Pusan and Taegu, some 1.5 millions inhabitants are now on the verge of starvation and many are dying of hunger everywhere.

Under such condition, what can the South Korean working people "save?"

The South Korean paper Tonga Ilbo condemned "austerity" as an "order to die."

South Korean Youths Refuse to be Drafted

Seoul, Jan. 8–Ruffians in military uniform ordered at the end of last year the mass arrest of more than 500 youths in South Cholla Province as "draft evaders," according to a South Korean paper "Hankook Ilbo."

Mail Shinmoon, a daily in Taegu, said that in North Kyungsang Province, too, 1,165 young men did not respond to the "call of reserves" in November, last year and a large number of youths did not turn out in early December even after receiving the "call-up papers."

Meanwhile, the military regime spread the network of "strict surveillance throughout South Korea" to pressgang South Korean youths into the army.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—Agriculture—

Soil was broken by horse immediately after truce, but today it is done by machines.

As the historical experiences of socialist construction in our country show, if agricuture fails to meet the demands of industry, we cannot push through the policy of giving priority to heavy industry while developing light industry.

As it is with the Seven-Year National Economic Plan as a whole, the development of the agricultural economy during this period has a series of new features distinguishing themselves from those of the past period.

This is connected with the fact that our agricultural economy has entered a new, high stage in the social relations of production and in the struggle to conquer nature.

The exclusive domination of the socialist form of economy has been established in rural areas, the agricultural cooperatives have been strengthened and developed into those of large-scale collective economy and the zeal and the activeness of the peasants have greatly enhanced. All this fully effectuates the socialist economic laws and opens a broader prospect for the development of productive forces in rural areas.

The material and technical foundation of the rural economy has been considerably fortified as compared with that at the time of the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan.

Thanks to the powerful support of heavy industry, in rural areas irrigation has been basically completed, electricity has reached most of the villages and now mechanization is going full steam ahead. As a result, we are now able to overcome all natural calamities and ensure a steady increase in agricultural production, while doing the farm work more easily.

The important feature of the development of the rural economy in the Seven-Year Plan period in connection with such new characteristics finds its expression first of all in the sharp increase in production.

The "chullima" (flying-horse) speed in production and construction—this is the primary feature of the socialist construction of our country at present.

The Seven-Year Plan envisages a 2.4-fold increase in agricultural putput or an annual growth of 13 per cent. The average annual rate of the growth of production between industry and agriculture will be changed from ten to three in the Five-Year Plan period to ten to seven.

The Seven-Year Plan period will witness an increase of 1.7 times in the output of food grain which holds the most important place in agricultural production. It will increase to 6.6 million tons. This will ultimately solve the food problem and lay a firm foundation for the many-sided development of rural economy.

For this, acreage under grains is to be expanded from 2,280,000 jungbo to 2,520,000 jungbo, of which the area under rice from 500,000 jungbo to 700,000 jungbo and the area under maize from 780,000 jungbo to one million jungbo (one jungbo approximates one hectre).

It is the consistent line of the Korean Workers' Party to ensure a many-sided development of rural economy, while laying stress on grain production. In order to meet the growing demand of the people for animal products and fruits and to ensure various kinds of light industrial raw materials, it is necessary to develop more rapidly the industrial crop production, livestock farming, pomiculture and sericulture. In the Seven-Year Plan period output of industrial crops will increase 5.9 times, animal products five times—of which meat 3.9 times, milk 9.5 times and eggs 3.9 times—fruits three times and cocoons 2.8 times.

As a result, their proportions in the composition of agricultural output value will be further raised.

Thus, our rural areas will become a more bountiful food base and a firm raw material base of light industry in the Seven-Year Plan period.

The basic way of upsurge in agricultural production lies in basing our rural economy on modern machines and techniques. Hence, the Seven-Year Plan in the domain of the rural economy is, in essence, a plan of technical reconstruction.

The most urgent task in the technical reconstruction of the rural economy at present is the realization of mechanization.

When the agricultural cooperativization was nearing completion, the Korean Workers' Party lost no time in coming to grips with the technical reconstruction of the rural economy. It attached prime importance to irrigation and wound it up in the main in the Five-Year Plan period. Mechanization stands out as the nuclear task in the technical reconstruction of the rural economy during the Seven-Year Plan period.

In the Seven-Year Plan period the number of tractors is expected to go up by an average of some 10,000 a year as against the annual average of 2,000 during the Five-Year Plan period. The number of tractors will be upped from 13,000 to more than 80,000 and large numbers of modern machine equipment and farm machines including over 13,000 new trucks will be supplied to rural areas in the Seven-Year Plan period. In 1967 the number of tractors per 100 jungbo of cultivated land will rise to 94 per cent, pushing the technical equipment of the rural economy up to the world level.

A new change-over is expecterd in the electrification of the rural economy as in mechanization. Medium and small scale power stations will spring up everywhere in the country along with big-scale power plants to systematically raise the electricity consumption by motors in the countryside and peasant households.

The Seven-Year Plan in the realm of the rural economy, viewed from the technical aspect, is not only a plan of overall mechanization but also a plan for the extensive application of chemicals.

Relying upon the already created powerful base of chemical industry, the Korean Wokers' Party has taken a series of measures for rapidly realizing the extensive application of chemicals in the rural economy.

In the period from 1960 to 1967 the annual output of chemical fertilizer will augment from 560,000 tons to 1,700,000 tons and its per-jungbo application will jump from 160 kg to more than 570 kg. In the meantime, the supply of insecticides will be trebled and highly efficient weed killers, crop growing stimulatives, chemical fodders and so on will be supplied in large quantities and a great technical innovation will take place in the rural economy.

One of the major features of the Seven-Year Plan in the branch of rural economy is that it is a plan for a grand nature-remaking as well as for technical reconstruction.

The KWP has already laid down the gigantic tasks for expanding the arable land by one million jungbo in the coming ten years by reclaiming all available mountainsides throughout the country and tideland along the western coast.

Such nature-remaking is feasible only under the present condition in which the economic power of the country has gained strength as never before and the socialist agricultural cooperative economy has grown into a tremendous force.

Thus, a big leap from two million jungbo to 2.5 million jungbo will be made in the total acreage of arable land in the Seven-Year Plan period. Two hundred thousand jungbo of grain cultivation areas will be newly upturned. The acreage of orchards will jump from 100,000 jungbo at present to 350,000 jungbo, and that of mulberry fields from 60,000 to 100,000 jungbo.

Rabbits are raised in a wholesome circumstance.

Irrigation construction as well as afforestation and water conservancy projects still hold a high place in nature-remaking for the development of rural economy.

The project on our biggest irrigation system in the Yalu River area with a watering capacity of 85,000-90,000 jungbo, irrigation networks in the Chungdan, Sinke and other areas will be wound up by 1964 and the large-scale irrigation systems in Ryongyun, Whangjoo and Ryesunggang areas will be pushed ahead. This will greatly facilitate the transformation of dry fields into paddies and the channelling of western coast.

Regardless of the tremendous expansion of arable land, the key point in increased agricultural production still lies in the steady augmentation of per jungbo harvest. The Seven-Year Plan foresees a 10 per cent increase in the grain sown area and some 50 per cent rise in per jungbo yield.

Such vital tasks in the Seven-Year Plan in the field of rural economy requires a great number of agronomical and technical workers. To this end, agronomists and agricultural specialists will be trained en masse during the Seven-Year Plan period through greatly expanded agricultural colleges and higher and secondary agricultural technical schools. At the same time agricultural research organs will be reinforced and the work of experiments and research will be furthered. This will lead to the solution of no samll number of scientific and technical problems.

The agricultural tax-in-kind will be completely abolished in the shortest possible time along with all other taxes levied on the inhabitants, thanks to the profound solicitude of the KWP for consolidating the economic foundation of the agricultural cooperatives and accelerating the enhancement of the living standard of the peasants.

The real income of the peasants will be more than doubled during the Seven-Year Plan period. Thus, the living standard of the peasants in all parts of the country will reach the level of well-to-do middle peasantry.

600,000 modern houses and more schools, hospitals, cultural establishments and public amenities will be built in the countryside, with emphasis on construction of productive establishments. As a result, the hereditary poverty and backwardness in the rural villages will be wiped out without trace and appearance of rural villages will change completely.

The people in North Korea have all conditions to translate the prospect of today into reality.

FLYING-HORSE WORK TEAM MOVEMENT—DRIVING FORCE OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

Today, in the northern part of Korea, where labour is one of the most glorious and heroic human activities and is the measure for all social values, the working people, liberated from Japanese colonial rule, are the masters of the country, with all the main means of production in their possession.

With the coming into being of this new society, labour was changed completely in nature from what it was before, a new attitude, namely, a socialist-communist attitude toward labour, and at the same time, various socialist emulation movements reflecting this attitude were started and developed by the working people for increased production.

Typical of these movements are: the Restoration Shock Brigade Movement which was developed by workers at the Aoji Coal Mine on the initiative of Kim Jik Hyun (a Double Labour Hero, at present) in February of 1946, the Patriotic Labour Movement developed in December of 1946 by workers at the Jungju Railway Engineering Section and led by Kim Hoe Il, then a locomotive engineer and later Minister of Transportation; and the Increased Production Shock Brigade Movement started by workers in the Heungnam district, in 1947.

These movements led to the development of numerous socialist emulation movements, which have spread in almost all the domains of the national economy and culture, as well as in the realm of social activities throughout the country.

As pointed out by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the Fourth Congress of the KWP, tremendous achievements in socialist construction have been made in the course of the great upswing of socialist construction, in the course of the development of the "Flying Horse" movement.

The Flying Horse movement, a popular movement for promoting at full speed socialist construction, represents the great creative power of the people who are firmly united around the Party.

The Korean people had inherited a backward economy and culture from the old society, and then underwent the severest war that continued for three years.

The people had to overtake other countries in socialist construction in order to overcome, under the condition of division of the fatherland, the backwardness historically inherited from the old society and to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland, the greatest national task of the Korean people.

Prompted by this pressing demand for the sake of the development of revolution, the KWP established the policy of promoting decisively the socialist construction of the northern half of Korea, and, on the basis of this policy, mobilized all the working people in the heroic struggle for socialist construction.

The meeting of the pioneers of the flying-horse work team movement. Photo shows its platform (above). Pioneers of the flying-horse work team movement who were awarded Labour Hero titles and medals (below).

The Flying Horse Work Team movement, created by the Chin Ung Won Work Team of the Kangsun Steel Works in March of 1959, extended rapidly over the sectors of production and hen to other departments. The tmovement has now become a popular movement inclusive of all socialist constructors—workers, writers, artists, technicians, physicians, offcials, teachers, publishers and others.

The sense of responsibility for the collective, fully displayed by the slogan "One for all, all for one," the communist attitude toward labor, the working people's inexhaustible original ideas and initiative, their fighting spirit to overcome all the difficulties and hardships, lofty-minded persons who care more about others than about themselves, the comradely spirit to aid those lagging behind—all these move deeply the working people who are resolved to work, study and live as a communist.

Then, what underlies these movements? And, what are the main factors that contributed toward promoting these movements so rapidly? Why do the popular masses support these movements so fervently? And what made it possible for them

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Members of the Double Flying-Horse Youth Work Team led by Li Syng Hwan, at the Aoji Coal Mine. They excavated the monthly average 5,000 tons of coal, but in 1960 succeeded in raising the production to the average 10,000 tons (left, above). The struggle for increased production by workers of the Yun Do Sun Brigade Team at the steel making shop of the Sungjin Steel Plant (right, above). Members of the Kim Bo Keok work team of the Steel Plate Shop, Whanghai Iron Works (bottom).

(Continued from page 5)

to display their great vitality through these movements?

The reasons are: First, these movements resulted from the superiority of the social system of the country where all sorts of exploitation of man by man had been abolished once for all; second, the policy of the Korean Workers' Party always supports and protects the new in good time, has not spared any efforts to extend care to the working people in developing these movements, supporting, from the beginning, the valuable sprouts of the communist spirit manifested in these movements.

Finally, in these movements are mirrored the unamimous aspiration of all the Korean people who are eager to march forward so that they may be able to lead a rich and abundant life as other nations.

The heroic working class built in less than a year 300,000-400,000 ton capacity furnaces, laid in 75 days over 80 kilometers long broad gauge railway, and set up in a little over one year a huge, up-to-date vinalon factory on a spot which had been nothing but a waste land. The working people turned out within a year 13,000 and more extra machine-tools over and above the state plan by unrolling the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement; within a period of three to four months they elected over a thousand factories of local industry by utilizing materials and manpower lying idle in local areas; and they carried out in six months the tremendous nature remaking of irrigating 370,000 jungbo of paddy and dry fields.

There are innumerable instances of such cases.

Chung In Chan, flying-horse work team leader at one of the agricultural cooperatives in North Pyongan Province, is always ready to stand in the van of the team members.

All these things symbolically visualize the heroic mettle and creative talent of our people who are marching ahead at the speed of the flying-horse under the leadership of the Party.

Keeping on furthering the flying-horse movement, we have ensured the annual growth of the industrial output at the rate of 30-40 per cent or even more, boosted up within a short length of time the retarded farming and built anew the cities and the countryside on the ruins.

The grandiose high tide of socialist construction and the flying-horse movement in our country are a natural outcome of the great social and economic changes during the post-war period and of all the material and spiritual force stored up by the Party and the people in the course of their protracted, arduous struggle.

The correct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, the firm unity of the Party with the people and the people's unyielding determination and their revolutionary enthusiasm to outstrip others—these underlie the great upsurge of the socialist construction and the flying-horse movement and have served as a decisive guarantee of all our victories.

As is the case with every revolutionary mass movement, this flying-horse movement was born and has developed through the struggle with the old and in the course of the struggle to overcome difficulties and obstacles. Negativism, conservatism and mysticism about techiques were the main obstacles to the development of revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the working people, when the socialist construction of our country began to witness an upsurge. Without these obstacles having been removed, we could not have been able to see the present upsurge of socialist construction and the development of the flying-horse movement as well.

Under these circumstances, the Korean Workers' Party developed vigorously ideological struggles to eradicate every sort of negative attitude among cadres and working people as well as to dispel the mysticism from their minds. At the same time, the Party made stubborn efforts to arm the working people with a revolutionary spirit to think boldly and practise boldly, to advance continuously and to carry out innovations. Always believing in the inexhaustible creative capacity of the working people, the Party has positively supported their original ideas and initiative and extended aid to apply them to reality.

Popular labor enthusiasm and originality can be displayed fully only when they are combined with science and technology.

The Korean people have developed mass movements to put techniques into the possession of the working masses by decisively smashing the wrong idea that science and technique can be developed only by particular peoples and, in this way, they have succeeded in making the people rise in the struggle for technical innovation.

The huge political and economic significance of the flying-horse movement is that it has contributed, first of all, toward ensuring a rapid tempo in socialist construction.

The movement of flying-horse work group is a developed form of the flying-horse movement. It was a powerful motive power for the development of the national economy and an excellent means of mass economic administration by the working people.

It also played an important role as a means of educating all men of a new type, communist men. Today, the Flying Horse work group movement is sweeping the manufacturing industries, transportation, construction, science, education and health preservation, and other sectors of our economy, and the heroes of our time—the riders of the flying horses—are daily increasing in number.

The number of working people participating in this movement reached more than two million as of the end of of last year,

As many as 4,958 working groups, comprising 125,028 workers, won the title of the Flying Horse and 55 working groups, comprising 1,459, won the title of Double Flying Horse, as of the middle of September of last year.

Thus, this Flying Horse movement has helped overcome the backwardness in economy, thought and morals, initiating renovation constantly.

Further the Flying Horse movement has become a great renovation movement involving millions of workers of our country, for promoting socialist construction as well as the general policy line of the Korean Workers' Party in the socialist construction.

These movements are now developing as a [illegible]isive force to imbue the people with a new moral sense and to promote peaceful unification of their fatherland.

The flying-horse work team movement spread even to the branch of medical treatment.

The flying-horse work team members led by Pak Han Je, who are on No. 211 fishing ship.

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

In A Dense Forest of the Donhwa District (1)

by Kim Myung Hwa

Whenever I recall the period of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle which was fought in the thirties under the generalship of Marshal Kim Il Sung, I can not but feel my heart being filled with warmth and stirred up by numerous unforgettable stories.

Among them, the following story is still so vivid in my mind that whenever I recall those days it is the first to present itself to my mind.

It happened in the early spring of 1938 in the depths of a forest in the Donhwa district.

Wooded thickly with larch and pine trees, the forest then was covered with deep snow and the thaw had not yet set in there.

Bleak winds blew incessantly through the trees wailing, raising thick clouds of snowdrift high above the ground.

I do not remember exactly when. It happened that our regiment (one of the regiments of the Korean Revolutionary Army commanded by Marshal Kim Il Sung) took a little rest at a certain place in the forest, after a forced march for over a month through the forest zone of the district.

Every soldier had been fagged out by that time.

Suffering from the shortage of provisions for many days, we, partisan fighters, were penetrating deep into the forest in search of new enemies, buffeting our way through various difficulties before us.

Then, we made fires here and there, around which we sat in a circle to rest. I was listening to our commander.

His words came to me as if rolling down from somewhere high above my head, as he was then resting astride one of the boughs of a tree standing near our circle. I was at that time a member of the sewing group of the regiment.

"...Comrade Bilokade is now dangerously ill. Every day, his illness is taking a turn for worse. Now that we are exhausted so much, it is easy to imagine how much he suffers, because he was deadly wounded in his leg. How can we do nothing to ease his pains, which he is bearing with clenched teeth...."

Now, Bilokade was a Chinese youth and was then 25 years old. He was pitted with smallpox and was in those days nicknamed "Bilokade," which meant the youngest child of the Bi family, "Bi-" being his family name and "-lokade" meaning the youngest child.

The commander, shaking his beard, gripped my hand tightly and went on:

"Comrade Bilokade must be kept quiet. We must find a place in this forest where he can be kept absolutely at rest.

I expect you to remain with him, Comrade Myung Hwa."

To this, I scarcely knew what answer to make. As in old stories, the forest was so thick that it was rare to discover footprints not only of beasts but also of human beings.

Then, indeed, my heart ached at the thought of what it would be to part with all my comrades in such a virgin forest, and particularly when I pictured to myself the loneliness which I had to endure after the regiment's departure, while remaining alone with the wounded soldier.

(To be Continued)

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